STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No.	MO-0104591
Owner:	Analytical Bio-Chem Laboratories
Address:	7200 East ABC Lane, Columbia, MO 65202
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	ABC Laboratories, Inc.
Address:	7200 East ABC Lane, Columbia, MO 65202
Legal Description:	SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 11, T48N, R12W, Boone County
Receiving Stream:	Tributary to North Fork Grindstone Creek (U)
First Classified Stream and ID:	North Fork Grindstone Creek (C) (01010)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	(10300102-120002)

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Outfall #001 – Sanitary and Industrial - SIC #8731
Wastewater from research testing laboratory/single cell storage lagoon/combination irrigation-overland flow/sludge is retained in lagoon/outfall composed of irrigation runoff. Design flow is 15,000 gallons per day.
Outfall #002 – Sanitary and industrial – SIC #8731
Fish culture and stormwater/settling basin.
Design flow is 33,840 gallons per day.
Actual flow is 33,840 gallons per day.
Outfall #003 – Sanitary and industrial – SIC #8731
Monitoring of Wastewater prior to irrigation.

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

April 18, 2003
Effective Date

Stephen M. Mahfood, Director, Department of Natural Resources
Executive Secretary, Clean Water Commission

April 17, 2008
Expiration Date

Jim Hull, Director of Staff, Clean Water Commission

PERMIT NUMBER MO-0104591

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #001 – Runoff from Irrigation Area (Note 1)						
Flow	MGD	*		*	daily***	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$	mg/L	65		45	once/month***	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	120		80	once/month***	grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	once/month***	grab
Outfall #002 - Discharge From Pond						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/quarter****	24 hr. estimate
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	80		45	once/quarter****	grab
pH – Units	SU	**		**	once/quarter****	grab
Outfall#003 Wastewater from Pond Prior to Irrigation (Note 2)						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$	mg/L	*			once/quarter****	grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*			once/quarter****	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*			once/quarter****	grab
pH – Units	SU	**			once/quarter****	grab
Rainfall	inches				daily	total
Irrigation Period	hours				daily	total
Volume Irrigated	gallons	*			daily	24 hr. estimate
Application rate	inches/ acre	*			daily	24 hr. estimate
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test	% Survival	See Special Conditions			once/quarter****	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED QUARTERLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE July 28, 2003.						
Total Toxic Organics (Note 3)	mg/L	1.0			once/year in July	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE October 28, 2003. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED Parts I & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitoring requirement only.
** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is to be maintained at or above 6.0 pH units.
*** Sample shall be collected from wastewater which discharges from the irrigation site. If no discharge occurs during the entire month, report as "no-discharge".
**** Once per quarter in the months of March, June, September, and December.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Note 1 – There shall be no discharge during normal operation. A discharge by overland flow from the irrigation system is allowed when consumption irrigation is not feasible due to climatic conditions.

Note 2 – Samples shall be collected from the gated pipe distribution system or the lagoon.

Note 3 – See Total Toxic Organics page.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

   The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

3. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to areawide wastewater treatment system within 90 days of notice of its availability.

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

   The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
   (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
      (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
   (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

6. The following records shall be maintained on file at the facility: a list of research chemicals and dates tested during the life of the permit; materials handling protocols; laboratory SOP's; land application operating plans; and other records pertaining to wastewater handling, monitoring, and disposal.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

7. General Criteria. The following water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
   (a) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
   (b) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
   (c) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
   (d) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
   (e) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
   (f) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
   (g) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
   (h) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

8. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities
   (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
   (b) If sludge is not removed by a contract hauler, permittee is authorized to land apply biosolids. Permit Standard Conditions, Part III shall apply to the land application of biosolids. Permittee shall notify the department at least 180 days prior to the planned removal of biosolids. The department may require submittal of a biosolids management plan for department review and approval as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

9. Permittee is to abandon the treatment facilities described herein and shall connect the tributary waste load to trunk sewers within 90 days of notice of availability if trunk sewers operated by one of the authorities outlined in Section (3) (B) 1 or 2 of Clean Water Commission Regulation 10 CSR 20-6.010 are made available to the site during the time a valid discharge permit exists.

10. There shall be no introduction of hazardous wastes into the wastewater treatment facility.

11. Water contaminants which are not specifically limited by this permit shall not be discharges from the property at levels exceeding the maximum concentrations contained in the permit application. Constituents which are not listed in the permit application shall not be discharged.

12. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests will be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT				
OUTFALL	A.E.C. %	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
Outfall #003	100%	quarterly	grab	March, June, September, December

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

12. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)

a. Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements

(1) Perform a single-dilution test in the months and at the frequency specified above.

If the test passes the effluent limit do not repeat test until the next test period. Submit results with the annual report.
If the test fails the effluent limit a multiple dilution test shall be performed within 30 days, and biweekly thereafter until one of the following conditions are met:

(a) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
(b) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.

(2) The permittee shall submit a summary of all test results for the test series to the Planning Section of the WPCP, DNR, Box 176, Jefferson City, MO within 14 days of the third failed test. DNR will contact the permittee with initial guidance on conducting a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The permittee shall submit a plan for conducting a TIE or TRE to the Planning Section of the WPCP within 60 days of the date of DNR's letter. This plan must be approved by DNR before the TIE or TRE is begun. A schedule for completing the TIE or TRE shall be established in the plan approval.

(3) Upon DNR's approval, the TIE/TRE schedule may be modified if toxicity is intermittent during the TIE/TRE investigations. A revised WET test schedule may be established by DNR for this period.

(4) If a previously completed TIE has clearly identified the cause of toxicity, additional TIEs will not be required as long as effluent characteristics remain essentially unchanged and the permittee is proceeding according to a DNR approved schedule to complete a TRE and reduce toxicity. Regularly scheduled WET testing as required in part b.(1) will be required during this period.

(5) In addition to the WET test summary report required in part (2), all failing test results shall be reported to DNR within 14 days of the availability of results.

(6) All WET test results for the reporting period shall be summarized and submitted to DNR by the end of the following October. When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain information generated during the reporting period.

b. PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations

(1) To pass a single-dilution test, mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control. The appropriate statistical tests of significance will be those outlined in the most current USEPA acute toxicity manual or those specified by the MDNR.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

12. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)

b. PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations (continued)

(2) To pass a multiple-dilution test:

(a) the computed percent effluent at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (AEC) must be less than three-tenths (0.3) of the LC_{50} concentration for the most sensitive of the test organisms, or,
(b) all dilutions equal to or greater than the AEC must be nontoxic. Failure of one multiple-dilution test is considered an effluent limit violation.

c. Test Conditions

(1) Test species: Ceriodaphnia dubia and fathead minnows, Pimephales promelas. Organisms used in WET testing should come from cultures reared for the purpose of conducting toxicity tests and should be cultured in a manner consistent with the most current USEPA guidelines. All test animals should be cultured as described in EPA-600/4-90/027.

(2) Test period: 48 hours at the "Acceptable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.

(3) When dilutions are required, upstream receiving stream water will be used as dilution water. If upstream water is unavailable or if mortality in the upstream water exceeds 10%, "reconstituted" water will be used. Procedures for generating reconstituted water will be supplied by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

(4) Tests should be initiated immediately after the sample is collected, but tests must be initiated no later than 36 hours after collection.

(5) Single-dilution tests will be run with:

(a) Effluent at the AEC concentration;
(b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
(c) reconstituted water.

(6) Multiple-dilution tests will be run with:

(a) 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent, unless the AEC is less than 25% effluent, in which case dilutions will be 4 times the AEC, two times the AEC, AEC, 1/2 AEC and 1/4 AEC.
(b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
(c) reconstituted water.

(7) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.

SUMMARY OF TEST METHODOLOGY FOR WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTS

Whole-effluent-toxicity test required in NPDES permits shall use the following test conditions when performing single or multiple dilution methods. Any future changes in methodology will be supplied to the permittee by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Unless otherwise specified by MDNR, procedures should be consistent with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, EPA/600/4-90/027.

Test conditions for Ceriodaphnia dubia:

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 2°C
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light, 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	30 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	15 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	<24 h old
No. of animals/test vessel:	5
No. of replicates/concentration:	4
No. of organisms/concentration:	20 (minimum)
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Mortality (Statistically significant difference from upstream receiving water control at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Test conditions for (Pimephales promelas):

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 2°C
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light/ 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	250 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	200 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	1-14 days (all same age)
No. of animals/test vessel:	10
No. of replicates/concentration:	4 (minimum) single dilution method 2 (minimum) multiple dilution method
No. of organisms/concentration:	40 (minimum) single dilution method 20 (minimum) multiple dilution method
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None, unless DO concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L; rate should not exceed 100 bubbles/min.
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Mortality (Statistically significant difference from upstream receiving water control at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test Acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Total Toxic Organics (Note 3)
Acenaphthene
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Benzidine
Carbon Tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)
Chlorobenzene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Hexachlorobenzene
1,2-dichloroethane
1,1,1-trichloroethane
Hexachloroethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl phthalate
(dibenzo(a,h)anthracene)
Di-n-butyl phthalate

Di-n-octyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
1,2-benzanthracene (benzo(a)anthracene)
Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)
3,4-benzofluoranthene (benzo(b)fluoranthene)
11,12-benzofluoranthene (benzo(k)fluoranthene)
Chrysene
metabolites)
Anthracene
1,12-benzoperylene (benzo(ghi)perylene)
Fluorene
2-chloronaphthalene
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
Parachlorometa cresol
Chloroform (trichloromethane)
2-chlorophenol
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
hexachlorocyclohexane)
1,4-dichorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
2,4-dichlorophenol
1,2-dichloropropane (1,3-dichloropropane)
2,4-dimethylphenol
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Ethylbenzene
Fluoranthene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane)
Methyl Chloride (chloromethane)
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
Bromoform (tribromomethane)
Dichlorobromomethane
Chlorodibromemethane
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
2,4-dinitrophenol
4,6-dintro-o-cresol
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Phenanthrene
1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene

Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
(2,3-o-phenylene pyrene)
Pyrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride (chloroethylene)
Aldrin
Dieldrin
Chlordane (technical mixture and

4,4-DDT
4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
Alpha-endosulfan
Beta-endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide (BHC

Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC (PCB polychlorinated biphenyls)
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
Toxaphene